Subject: Re: Kernel text size with pid namespace Posted by Sukadev Bhattiprolu on Fri, 21 Sep 2007 05:03:59 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

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Matt Mackall [mpm@selenic.com] wrote:
On Wed, Sep 19, 2007 at 05:16:44PM -0700, sukadev@us.ibm.com wrote:
 > Matt.
 >
 > The pid-namespace patcheset (http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/8/10/118)
 > was added to the -mm tree in 2.6.23-rc3-mm1.
 > With CONFIG CC OPTIMIZE FOR SIZE=y this patchset increases the kernel
 > text size by about 5K (closer to 6K when the config token is set to N).
That's not too bad.
Ok, thanks, I won't worry about for now :-)
Just curious, is there a magic number like 8K or 32K increase in size (of
unconditional code) that one should watch out for?
 > As a quick test, I uninlined several helper functions and with this
 > the text size increased by about 4K. But since most of these inline
 > functions are used in process creation/termination, we would need to
 > keep them inline, when optimizing for performance.
 You are aware that functions as critical as spinlocks are now
 completely out of line, right? Given that a cache miss is
 significantly more expensive than a function call, fitting more in
 cache by reducing inlining tends to be a substantial win.
I am aware now :-)
Inline functions still tend to make performance sense when the actual
 function body is more complex than setting up the call frame, of
 course, but in those cases, uninlining will tend to increase code
 size.
 But I'd be very surprised if uninlining things showed up negatively
 even on a microbenchmark like Imbench.
 Also, quick question (I haven't really looked at this code in any detail):
 static inline pid_t pid_nr(struct pid *pid)
 pid t nr = 0;
```

```
if (pid)
    nr = pid - > nr;
      nr = pid->numbers[0].nr;
      return nr:
+
 +}
Is calling this with a null struct pid a sensible thing to do or is it
a bug?
Its not a bug. It just depends on whether the process is exiting or not.
If the latter, it'd be preferable to just do:
 return pid->numbers[0].nr;
 And if the former, could we arrange to avoid using null struct pids at
all? Perhaps by having a dummy zeropid?
Yes that sounds like a good idea, but requires us to carefully all uses
of the struct pid. Will look into it.
 > Is there a cause for concern with the 5K to 6K increase in text size?
 > If so, can/should we conditionally inline some functions? Or move
 > some pid namespace creation code under CONFIG_TINY or something?
 > Are there other techniques besides uninling we could apply?
 > For reference, I am including below, some numbers for 2.6.23-rc2-mm2
 > kernel for an x86 64 config file. In the following filenames:
 >
 > "clean" no pid ns patches
 > "opt-size" CONFIG_CC_OPTIMIZE_FOR_SIZE=y
 > "no-opt" CONFIG_CC_OPTIMIZE_FOR_SIZE=n
 > "uninline" uninline several new inline functions.
 >
 > $ size vmlinux*
 >
                               hex filename
    text data
                  bss
                        dec
 >
 >
 > 6016101 906266 772424 7694791 7569c7 vmlinux-clean-no-opt-size
 > 6021869 906330 772424 7700623 75808f vmlinux-pidns-no-opt-size
 > 6020805 906330 772424 7699559 757c67 vmlinux-pidns-no-opt-uninline-task-pid
 > 5299192 906330 772424 6977946 6a799a vmlinux-clean-opt-size
 > 5304588 906394 772424 6983406 6a8eee vmlinux-pidns-opt-size
 > 5303348 906394 772424 6982166 6a8a16 vmlinux-pidns-opt-size-uninline-task-pid
You might try running scripts/bloat-o-meter against a pair of these.
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Mathematics is the supreme nostalgia of our time.

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